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THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY..... Editor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager. New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

CHRISTMAS.

"Christmas comes but once a year" (and before this article meets the public eye, will have come and gone) and throughout Christendom, by the force of immemorial custom, has been hailed as a season appropriate to merrymaking and good cheer with the indulgence of those kindlier feelings which the cares and rivalries of every day life tend, unfortunately, either to blot out or prevent. Throwing aside, for the nonce then, all unpleasant recollections and acrimonious feelings engendered during the year which is about to close, and yielding us to the hallowing influences of a time which we, in common with millions o' our fellow beings throughout the world, commemorate as the epoch of "good will toward men," we heartily wish that to all to whom these lines may come, it shall have been "A Merry Xmas:" may have brought consolation to the bereaved and lifted up the bowed down, inspiring the happy with gratitude for their own prosperity and charity for all upon whom the blight of adversity has fallen.

Senator Pinchback's admission upon the *prima facie* evidence of his election has been moved by Senator Morton; questions raised by Norton and Barrett affecting his election by the late Legislature being remitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for investigation. Upon objection (a parliamentary privilege under the Senate rules) of Senator Thurman, action on the motion goes over to a subsequent day. As the Senate has agreed to adjourn during the holidays on the 5th prox'mo, the motion will not be pressed until then. While the Senate's action is not exactly as we expected, our advices from Washington and knowledge of the entire matter is that Senator Pinchback will triumphantly sustain his claim before the committee. Meanwhile the pending motion for his admission will be acted upon.

The cause of journalism on the far Pacific under the guidance of brains possessed by colored men is ably represented in the *San Francisco Pacific Appeal* and *The Elevator*, two papers which reflect marked credit upon the enterprise, ability and pluck of our people on the western side of the Rocky Mountains. We greet none of our exchanges more warmly than these, and are glad to note that both the journals mentioned show abundant evidence of permanence and success in their full and well sustained columns.

In another column we publish the amended and emasculated Civil Rights Bill which Gen. Butler, as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has been instructed to substitute in that body for the Senate bill passed last winter. As will be seen on perusal it is objectionable in nearly every sense to the strict and impartial spirit of justice required in the National Republican platform, embraced in the Liberal Democratic party declarations of 1872, and enunciated in Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. The provisions and limitations of penalties in the bill make even its enforcement impossible whether by State or Federal courts. It is in short so far as any application of its expressed provisions are concerned but "the word of promise to the ear, and broken to the hope."

The Congressional Investigation Committee will arrive Monday. The work before them will be arduous in the matter of delegation presentations; as nearly all the social and political clubs of the city will have representatives each with its say as to the situation.

ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

The disaffected and proscriptive spirit evinced by a large proportion of the whites of Alabama and Georgia towards the colored people thereof; intolerance developing in outrage, murder, and countless wrongs, is bearing its bitter fruits. Already large numbers of the oppressed citizens of those States, ground down by the foolish and unjust majority who are content with nothing save their prostration and virtual servitude, have emigrated to other and free States where, in the fact of their manhood and citizenship, they may have leave to live and gather the results of their labor, unfeasted by White League and kindred organizations, who persistently defy these rights.

Both before and since the recent election in Alabama her colored citizens have suffered the torments of the accused in ceaseless persecutions and oppressions, become so intolerant and apparently remedied either by protection of State or Federal law, as to cause their now serious and determined purpose in an exodus of themselves and kindred from a renewed house of bondage. In an address to the people of the United States, the colored people of Alabama, as will be seen in the published appeal on our first page, have set forth succinctly and cogently their grievous position; uttering such truths that their expression cannot fail in producing the earnest consideration of all thoughtful minds who regard the industrial condition of so important a section of our country in any appreciable degree. After stating the perils in which the service of the ballot placed colored Alabamians in its employment, the address says, in view of the persistent and untiring efforts of their ex-masters who, whenever possible, enacted laws reducing the colored people to practical slavery; they were compelled by their votes to place in office those whom they considered most friendly to their elevation and the industrial interests of the State; that some of these chosen representatives, inexperienced and unfortunate, fell into the traps prepared by the wily lovers of slavery, who had sworn to make emancipation and reconstruction under fail-safes. That for this purpose murderous leagues were formed by the ex-slaveholders, sworn to prevent not only the negro and "radical" from voting, but also to prevent the instruction of the colored people. In the simple language of the plea: "Leagues sworn to deny their own existence; to hold no oath before a civil tribunal sacred; to break open any jail in the State where one of their number should be confined, and by all the ties that a common cause (love for the accursed institution slavery) could suggest to accomplish their fell purpose." In despite of these dawbacks, added to the ex-slaveholders' possession of the lands, the support of the public press, and administration in most instances of the law in judicial and administrative offices, the address states, the colored people worked hard and unceasingly in the cotton and corn fields, suffering no diminution in the yield of these important staples to the prosperity of the State; but for this labor they are unrequited, robbed and cheated of their pay, ground down in ignorance, and appeals to race hatred availed, murdering hundreds, and driving thousands from farms upon which they had lived and which they had rented and cultivated; without being permitted to take a pound of cotton with them which they had raised or of their provisions stored.

With such a picture of suffering the colored people of Alabama appeal to the country. They are joined in an address of similar character by the colored people of Georgia. In both these States the only reliable element of labor to be had; the faithful and unflinching adherents to the Union and its integrity are driven to the wall; and the inconsiderate hatred of a majority of their white fellow-citizens forces them for refuge, away from home and soil, to seek elsewhere the common enjoyments of freedom. Portrayed in homely speech, with neither the grace nor figures of

culture and education, the grievances of colored Americans, our brethren of Alabama and Georgia, is but an extended experience of what in a less marked degree is common to Louisiana and elsewhere in the South.

If the institutions of freedom and civilization are to go for naught; if, in the South, all the traditions of justice and right must continue to be disregarded; perhaps the fact of the emigration of the colored people, the only element of reliable labor at all developing its industries, may exact such consideration, both with the local and general governments, as to command a hand to the present discontents and notorious spirit of murder, outrage and wrong now rioting these States. In Georgia and Alabama the condition of affairs is apparently hopeless. In both these States fully eight hundred thousand people have determined to emigrate; leaving to the non-productive and murderous element there the ruin of their homes. In Louisiana there is yet time; when by wise policy, the disarming of the lawless bands of predatory ruffians who prey upon peaceful and laborious citizens, denying them their liberties and their rights, to check what will surely occur should the present lawless spirit yet continue unpunished, and undeterred. Brought face to face with the alternative of barren fields in these else productive States and the prejudice engendered by the fetid odors of the putrid carcass of slavery, the American people cannot long consider which to choose in the solution of these wrongs.

A not unexpected phase of public inquiry, consequent to the White League color crusade of last week in the effort to destroy our common schools, is the pertinent comments of the New Orleans correspondent of the *National Republican*; who states a matter of public rumor in this, that so difficult is the attempt to establish purely race distinctions here that even in the White League organization itself, among its choice and leading spirits are there members in whom inhere tinges of African or negro blood. That an official of the Democratic or White League Baton Rouge Convention and one of the principal writers of a prominent organ of the order in the State are colored, or have an admixture, however slight, of the hated negro race. In view of this, the absurdity of last week's mob action is more apparent, apart from the inevitable incidents directly attendant and elsewhere mentioned. For ourselves we see no reason why an American citizen of whatever race identity or physical proportions should not be free to choose his political as social relations without hindrance. If, therefore, colored men are members of the White League, as we think highly probable in the "mixed" peculiarities of Louisiana, we express no surprise at the discovery.

The fact alone, or a suspicion of the same, destroying the absurd pretensions of this revolutionary order.

The Returning Board have finished their labors and adjourned to return. Two or three parishes, where violence and fraud again, at all times imperilled Republican voters was excessive, murder and outrage being perpetrated, have been thrown out in the count and their representation remitted to the Legislature or the courts. The House will be about evenly divided; perhaps two or three Conservative Republicans. Considering the letter with which the Returning Board in the plain discharge of duty had to contend in the menaces and threats of inconsiderate partisans, they have nobly vindicated their integrity and firmness amid the dangers environment.

The committee appointed by the National House of Representatives to investigate Southern affairs, and especially those of Louisiana, are Messrs. G. F. Hoar, of Mass.; Wheeler, of N. Y.; Frye, of Maine; Foster, of Ohio; Phelps, of N. J.; Robinson, of Ill., and Potter, of N. Y. Of these a sub-committee of three, Messrs. Foster, of Ohio; Phelps, of New Jersey, and Potter, of New York, visit our State. They are to arrive here on Monday the 29th inst.

EX-GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—MOVEMENTS OF KING KALAKAUA AND SUITE—KELLOGG OPERA TROUP—THE MIGNONETTE CLUB—ART SOCIETY—ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1874.

The House Judiciary Committee have at last perfected a Civil Rights Bill, and reported it to the House. It retains many features of the Senate bill passed at the last session, although the penalty attached to the cemetary clause is stricken out. It provides that where schools of equal facilities, capacity, atilage, length of session, etc., are provided for the blacks, the penalty shall not be enforced. In other words this section is against common schools. Persons aggrieved can have the right to elect a civil or criminal proceeding, but not both. The bill will not be acted on until after the holidays. This bill if passed in its present form will fall short of the pledges given to the black voters of the country, and certainly will not meet with their expectations. We have the highest authority for saying that it will not be supported by the colored members of the House. The bill is condemned by every prominent colored man at the National Capital. Last session it was not pressed to a successful issue on account of the excitement incident to the election, and now the colored people are offered a measure, the proper title of which should be "a bill to legalize wrong." The time has come for the black voter to look around and see who are their true friends. Some features of the present bill received the votes of the Democratic members of the committee, which certainly is one of the sins of the times. The Democratic party can certainly afford to be just to the negro. The wavering policy of the Republicans in Congress is being justly condemned by the Republican press all over the North. The "National Republican" of this city, in a leader on "Par y Courage," says that "the last session" was wasted in weary sickening debate upon a finance bill which the President vetoed, and the country repudiated at the polls. In the House it was too cowardly to pass the Civil Rights Bill or reject it. It was too cowardly to stand by its action of the year before upon the slavery question. It was too cowardly to resist the opposition in ordering investigation after investigation into the Departments of the Government, merely to make political capital, to deal with the murderers and assassins who were and are making a mockery of republicanism in the South. It was too cowardly to do anything; to commit at a single blow the political suicide it perpetrated and is perpetrating at the present time inch by inch. This policy must come to an end if the party would win and succeed in 1876. These are the sentiments of the leading Republican organ at the National Capital, and is a fitting rebuke to the policy of some of the Republican leaders in Congress. It is generally believed the Civil Rights Bill will pass the House in its present form, with the hope that it may prove acceptable to the "man and brother," and also to their white fellow citizens.

According to him Col. McEnery, as Gov. Kellogg, is sworn to support the constitution and laws of our State. The Conservative People's, White League, or whatever else named party, having Mr. McEnery and his associates as leaders, are committed to the absolute civil, political and public rights of all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition, in the State. In view of this avowal and the exalted standing, both from force of character and political presence of the writer, Gov. Warmoth's letter is a striking commentary on the daily utterances of the *Bulletin* and the proscriptive, pig-headed and short-sighted policy of the leaders, his political associates, whom he now arraigns.

At no time the friend of President Grant and ever on the alert to penetrate the vulnerable places of that distinguished chieftain's armor, Gov. Warmoth has punctured most effectually its folds in the reference his letter makes to the President's avowed renunciation of sacred obligations.

The letter is a political document, which, altogether, will have a needful and healthful effect upon the public mind, not only here but elsewhere in the country as to the consideration of a man, who, whatever else may be said, has never evaded lack of brains and ability in discussion and action. Considering this letter with the weak, paltering utterances of the *Republican*, official organ here, and its friends, one is led to regret "at so much of the manly character for courage and purpose among white Republicans, left the party with the departure of Gov. Warmoth.

The Christmas Holidays find S. A. the now famous jeweler at Goldsmith's Book Store, 69 Canal street, unusually replete with illustrated weeklies, daily papers, magazines and periodicals, besides books especially adapted to please all comers and furnish friends with whatever in literature or journalism can be desired as gifts or souvenirs. The large crowds who daily throng his stand attest his popularity and service. Notwithstanding constant sale, he has always a supply.

officers of the army and navy, with their ladies, all in full opera dress. The floral tributes to the "queen of the stage" were exquisitely beautiful. His Majesty the King presented Miss Kellogg with his own hands an immense basket of flowers, beautifully decorated with the Hawaiian and American colors. The President also presented her beautiful flowers. At this point the enthusiasm was simply indescribable. Five times was Miss Kellogg called before the curtain, showers of bouquets greeting her every time. Between the acts the King went over to the President's box and passed the compliments of the evening. Friday at 12 m. His Majesty was formally welcomed to this country. At 1:30 he was introduced to the Senators in the President's room at the Capitol. At 12:15 the Senate with its officers proceeded in a body to the House of Representatives, where the King was presented to the members of the House. Speaker Blaine, etc., are provided for the blacks, the penalty shall not be enforced. In other words this section is against common schools. Persons aggrieved can have the right to elect a civil or criminal proceeding, but not both. The bill will not be acted on until after the holidays. This bill if passed in its present form will fall short of the pledges given to the black voters of the country, and certainly will not meet with their expectations. We have the highest authority for saying that it will not be supported by the colored members of the House. The bill is condemned by every prominent colored man at the National Capital. Last session it was not pressed to a successful issue on account of the excitement incident to the election, and now the colored people are offered a measure, the proper title of which should be "a bill to legalize wrong." The time has come for the black voter to look around and see who are their true friends. Some features of the present bill received the votes of the Democratic members of the committee, which certainly is one of the sins of the times. The Democratic party can certainly afford to be just to the negro. The wavering policy of the Republicans in Congress is being justly condemned by the Republican press all over the North. The "National Republican" of this city, in a leader on "Par y Courage," says that "the last session" was wasted in weary sickening debate upon a finance bill which the President vetoed, and the country repudiated at the polls. In the House it was too cowardly to pass the Civil Rights Bill or reject it. It was too cowardly to stand by its action of the year before upon the slavery question. It was too cowardly to resist the opposition in ordering investigation after investigation into the Departments of the Government, merely to make political capital, to deal with the murderers and assassins who were and are making a mockery of republicanism in the South. It was too cowardly to do anything; to commit at a single blow the political suicide it perpetrated and is perpetrating at the present time inch by inch. This policy must come to an end if the party would win and succeed in 1876. These are the sentiments of the leading Republican organ at the National Capital, and is a fitting rebuke to the policy of some of the Republican leaders in Congress. It is generally believed the Civil Rights Bill will pass the House in its present form, with the hope that it may prove acceptable to the "man and brother," and also to their white fellow citizens.

OX DRT.

That Gov. Kellogg will soon make his advent among us. Prominent Louisianians are in the city. Judge Pardee will probably be confirmed as District Judge, vice Durell, resigned. Commander Wm. B. Cushing, a brave naval officer, died at the Insane Asylum on Thursday. WARWICK.

The Week.

Last Saturday the City School Board announced that, in consequence of the disturbance in the schools, they should be suspended until after the holidays. At the same time Gen. Ogden, in command of the White League organization and Mr. McEnery's militia, directed the High School boys to stop further visitations. This action being had, it is stated, because a young miss of the Webster School on being told to leave by the boys on account of dark complexion, declared that as the near relative of "their Governor" she should not, and thus a quietus ensuing and scandal arising it was deemed prudent to announce an order. Some Israelite children in the same school, also expelled by these boys on account of complexion, making through their parents much noise over the grievance.

THE HON. W. W. PUGH presided, and among those who took part in the deliberations were Manning, Texada, Leonard, Herron, Thomas, Young, Cage, and many other of the best men in the State—men whose sincerity cannot be questioned and whose judgement should in confidence. By a Convention thus constituted, and largely representing the industrial interests and the intelligence of Louisiana, it was unanimously resolved.

"That we recognize the political and civil right of all men, and pledge ourselves to maintain them."

The Reform Convention, in which there were colored delegates, passed the following resolution:

"That, in the judgement of this Convention, no permanent or enduring relief can be obtained without a cordial reconciliation between the two races inhabiting our territory; and for this reason, as well as from a sense of justice to the colored race, who are now entitled to all the privileges and immunities of American citizens, we accept as settled their civil and political status as now fixed by the constitutions and laws, both of the United States and of Louisiana."

When the Fusion of the Liberal Reformers and Democrats was effected no change was made as in the platform. All, including the National Liberal and the National Democratic platforms, were nearly alike on this question as to no divergence of opinion arose. When the fusion was arranged Mr. Dumas, a colored man of light complexion, was removed from the ticket, and for him was substituted Mr. Samuel Anstead, a black man, as our candidate for Secretary of State. We went to the people with the ticket, having upon it the names of McEnery, and Pugh, and Ogden. By aid of white

address duly attested by Mr. Marr appealing to the people of the Union, while "usurpation, tyranny, vandal hordes, Federal troops and Grant's dictum" are made to ring the changes against their political enemies.

The Democratic sub-committee have promulgated their return. They of course elect Mr. Monroe and a large Democratic Legislature

The Returning Board meantime pursues its plain duties. Its work will undoubtedly be finished to-day. But eight or nine parishes remaining at the time of this writing unapromised. The House promises to be close between the two parties, Republican and Democrat, with probably not more than one or two majority either way. The Senate of course is largely Republican.

Undoubtedly the best event of a busy and unusually eventful week is the publication of Gov. Warmoth's letter. While the *Bulletin* froths and foams under its implied censure, the leaders of the White League and members of the "McEnery government" announce themselves as bound to their pledges and in consonance with the expression of their heretofore chieftain, Gov. Warmoth's suggestion. How much influence the anticipated presence of the Congressional Committee has upon these gentlemen, the intelligent reader will himself surmise.

Letter of Gov. Warmoth.

[From The Picayune.]

We have been furnished the following copy of a letter addressed by Gov. Warmoth to the *Bulletin* newspaper, on the very important and interesting question which has recently been raised by the civil rights controversy:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22, 1874.

To the Editor of the *Bulletin*:

In an article headed "Political Equality," you say: "Having succeeded, then, in obtaining the purification of the public schools, the inviolability of the places of public amusement and resort, we have now but one duty to perform, and that is to secure a return to the system of 'star' cars on our street railways."

With all due deference to your judgement, I cannot refrain from saying that this suggestion appears to me to be inconsiderate and unwise. Permit me, likewise, to remind you that it could not be carried into practical effect, except at the expense of a palpable violation of the promises and pledges made to our colored citizens by the Liberal, the Reform, and the Democratic parties in 1872. The Liberal Convention which met in New Orleans on the 8th of August of that year, nominated F. E. Dumas, a respectable colored citizen, for the office of Secretary of State. This Convention, in the exalted standing of many of its members, and in the earnest patriotism by which it was characterized, might challenge comparison with any political assemblage ever called together in this State.

The Hon. W. W. Pugh presided, and among those who took part in the deliberations were Manning, Texada, Leonard, Herron, Thomas, Young, Cage, and many other of the best men in the State—men whose sincerity cannot be questioned and whose judgement should in confidence. By a Convention thus constituted, and largely representing the industrial interests and the intelligence of Louisiana, it was unanimously resolved.

"That we recognize the political and civil right of all men, and pledge ourselves to maintain them."

The Reform Convention, in which there were colored delegates, passed the following resolution:

"That, in the judgement of this Convention, no permanent or enduring relief can be obtained without a cordial reconciliation between the two races inhabiting our territory; and for this reason, as well as from a sense of justice to the colored race, who are now entitled to all the privileges and immunities of American citizens, we accept as settled their civil and political status as now fixed by the constitutions and laws, both of the United States and of Louisiana."

When the Fusion of the Liberal Reformers and Democrats was effected no change was made as in the platform. All, including the National Liberal and the National Democratic platforms, were nearly alike on this question as to no divergence of opinion arose. When the fusion was arranged Mr. Dumas, a colored man of light complexion, was removed from the ticket, and for him was substituted Mr. Samuel Anstead, a black man, as our candidate for Secretary of State. We went to the people with the ticket, having upon it the names of McEnery, and Pugh, and Ogden. By aid of white

Sign G.

THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

by Mr. people of the ion, tyranny, and troops and to ring the political enemies. Its work is finished to-day. The remaining unapromising promises to be two parties, Rep. with promises in one or two The Senate of Republican.

est event of a week. Wilmot's etin froth and censure, the League and Envoy govern themselves as persons and in con- expression of chieftain, Gov. How much coated pre-ene Committee has, the intelli- self surmise.

Warmoth.
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nished the fol-
letter addressed to the Bulletin
very important
tion which has
by the civil

Dec. 22, 1874.

alton:

added "Political
Having suc-
aining the puri-
schools, the
places of public
sort, we have
to perform, and
turn to the sys-
our street rail-

ference to your
not refrain from
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rect, except at
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pledges made
ens by the Lib-
and the Democ-
7. The Liberal
not in New Or-
August of 1872.
E. Dumas, a
citizen, for the
of State. That
exalted standing
not refrain from
suggestion appears
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Be it therefore resolved—
1. That henceforward we dedi-
cate ourselves to the unification of
our people.

2. That by "our people" we mean
all men, of whatever race, color or
religion, who are citizens of Lou-
isiana, who are willing to work for
her prosperity.

3. That we shall advocate by
speech, and pen and deed, the equal
and impartial exercise by every citizen
of Louisiana of every civil and
political right guaranteed by the
constitution and laws of the
United States, and by the laws of
honor, brotherhood and fair dealing.

4. That we shall maintain and
advocate the right of every citizen
of Louisiana and of every citizen
of the United States to frequent at
will all places of public resort, and
to travel at will on all vehicles of
public conveyance, upon terms of
perfect equality with any and every
other citizen; and we pledge our-
selves so far as our influence, coun-
sel and example may go, to make
this a live and practical right, and that there may be no misun-
derstanding of our views on this
point.

5. We shall recommend to the
proprietors of all places of licensed
public resort in the State of Lou-
isiana the opening of said places to
the patronage of both races inhab-
iting our State.

6. And we shall further recom-
mend that all railroads, steamboats,
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7. We shall further recommend
that our banks, insurance officers,
and other public corporations, rec-
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8. We shall further recommend
that hereafter no distinction shall
exist among citizens of Louisiana
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any other public institution supported
by the State, city or parishes.

9. We shall also recommend that
the proprietors of all foundries,
factories and other industrial estab-
lishments in employing mechanics
or workmen, make no distinction
between the two races.

Signed—
G. T. Beauregard, Chairman;

B. C. C. Antoine, Aristide Mary,
Geo. Y. Kelso, Dr. L. C. Roudanez,
Chas. H. Thompson, W. M. Randolph; and approved by several
thousand of our citizens.

These principles and views were
generally regarded as sound in law,
the gentlemen who put them forward
were considered to be influenced
by the purest patriotism, and,
I do not hesitate to say, that by a
large majority of the Conservative
citizens they were believed to in-
dicate the policy which ought to be
pursued. At all events, they were
rightly considered as renewing the
assurances already given, and con-
firming the responsibilities already
incurred by the party organizations
in their platforms and by the people
at the ballot box.

In the campaign of 1872 the Rep-
ublicans appealed to the negroes
to vote for Grant in order to pro-
tect themselves from threatened
slavery and to secure their civil
rights. Mr. Charles Sumner's
warning to the negroes that Grant
was false in his professed friendship
for them had but little effect, and
they generally gave him their sup-
port in preference to Mr. Greeley,
whose record was his life of devotion
to the enfranchisement of the
African race, and whose loyalty to
the rights of the negro was ap-
proved by Charles Sumner, their
apostle of civil liberty in this country.
It is known that the civil rights
bill failed in Congress last session
because of the opposition of the
President to it, and if now it passes
at all it will be but a faint shadow
of what was when it passed the
Senate.

It would be fortunate if the in-
telligence and good faith of the
white people of the South should
prompt them to act in a way to
avert all pretext for such an ex-
ercise of authority on the part of the
Federal Government. I am com-
pelled to say that, in my judgment,
such advice as that which you gave
on Sunday last, would, if acted on,
have an effect precisely the reverse
of that which I consider to be so
desirable. While it would dampen
the ardor of our friends, it would
rekindle the expiring hopes of our
opponents, and would invite the in-
tervention of Federal authority in
its most offensive form.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me
ask you if at such a time as this
we can afford to go back upon the
promises and pledges so repeatedly
made. At the November elections
we carried a large number of States,
and again succeeded in carrying our
own, largely, I believe, by the aid
of colored voters. But this was
merely the opening of the cam-
paign. The crowning victory is yet
to come. The decisive battle has
yet to be fought. Are we, let me
ask you, about to verify and con-
firm the charges so persistently
made against us in 1872, that in
the event of our success we would
discriminate against the colored people
on the reason of their color; that
the provisions of the constitution
in relation to their rights would
be ignored and trampled under foot;
and to quiet the apprehension of the
colored people as to the purpose of
the Conservative party in this State.
At that meeting we're present Gen.
G. T. Beauregard, Dr. Chopin, L. N.
Marks, Gen. Gibson, and other
eminent gentlemen and it was then
declared that the purpose of the
association was the "unification of the
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Signed—
G. T. Beauregard, Chairman;

J. J. Day, L. N. Marks, Auguste

and colored voters it was
elected by an average majority
of 10,000, and the promises and
pledges under which it was rep-
resented were thus ratified by the
people of the State. Everywhere
during the canvass the Fusion
speakers had assured the colored
people that should the Fusion can-
didates be successful every colored
man, woman and child should have
the same rights, privileges and im-
munities as any white man woman
or child under the constitution and
laws of this State and of the United
States. Did not Gov. McEnery,
Lieut. Gov. Penn and Attorney
General Ogden and Mr. Ellis, and
Gen. Waggaman, and Gen. Sheri-
dan know that articles 2 and 13 of
the constitution of this State de-
clare:

Art. 2. All persons, without re-
gard to race, color, or previous con-
dition etc., are citizens of the State.
* * * They shall en-
joy the same civil, political and
public rights and privileges, and be
subject to the same pains and pen-
alties.

Art. 13. All persons shall enjoy
equal rights and privileges upon
any conveyance of a public character,
and at all places of business or of
public resort, or for which license
is required by either State, parish
or municipal authority shall be
deemed places of a public character
and shall be opened to the accom-
modation and patronage of all per-
sons without distinction or discrim-
ination on account of race or color.

Of course they knew of the exis-
tence of these articles; and I should
impose to them an insincerity which
is foreign to their character, if I
should intimate that they had any
mental reservation when they took
the oath of office which says (article
10,000 of the constitution): "I accept
the civil and political equality of all
men, agree not to attempt to deprive
any person of persons, on account of
race, color, or previous condition,
of any political or civil right, privi-
leges or immunities enjoyed by any
class of men."

I refer you still to another declar-
ation by the Conservative people
made in this city, on the day of
1873. It was not
made on the eve of an election—
when hopes were faint and ambi-
tion high—but in an hour of calm
and considerate judgement, by a
large assembly of patriotic men who
sought to harmonize the races, and
to quiet the apprehension of the
colored people as to the purpose of
the Conservative party in this State.
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in order to do so, it was necessary

to agree with the Scots, and Charles
could not persuade himself to do
that. When the Scots marched out
of England, having found it impos-
sible to take him with them as a
friend, and not choosing to take
him as a prisoner, he still had good
cards if he would have adopted the
tone of the Independents, avowed
himself the champion of toleration,
and made terms with the army. But
Cromwell and Ireton found that he
was trifling with them.

Charles had been bred in an ele-
ment of intrigue, and was an intrigu-
er all his life; yet he could no
more keep a secret than a net can
hold water. It looks like insanity
to put into black and white and
committed to a messenger that he
intended to hang Cromwell and
Ireton as he is said to have spoken
in the letter intercepted in the
Holborn Tavern than it was to
speak of Argyll and the other Scotch
leaders as it is absolutely certain
he spoke of them in letters dis-
patched by him from the Scotch
camp. Charles never perceived
that, if he was to have the services
of any party, he must adopt, hon-
estly or dishonestly, that party's
side. No man but he could have
imagined, that it was possible to
bring the Scots under Lesley and
the Parliament to mutual extermination,
or, again, that he tried hard
to make terms for his friends; but
the grievous fact is that he displayed
little depth of feeling on behalf of
the brave and devoted men who lost
life or fortune for his sake. He
was seldom, says Lilly, "in the
times of war, seen to be sorrowful
for the slaughter of his people or
soldiers, or indeed anything else." The
chiefs were the strong men, and the
most powerful of these became
kings. They invariably married
with large women, and hence from
the line of his ancestors comes this
fine specimen of physical manhood,
combining now with strength, edu-
cation and refinement.

Harper's Magazine for January,
1875, is particularly seasonable.
Rich in the excellence of its con-
tent and gay profusion of its illus-
trations the new year is opened
under promising auspices. Mr.
Buddington's poem "The Children's
Night," is a happy impersonation
of "Mother Goose's Melodies;" that
Dickens, "Little Doll Dress-Mater"
and fairy lore weaved into verse
and so exquisitely rendered, that
older persons as well as boys and
girls will enjoy its delineations.
Miss Woolson's sketches of "The
Ancient City" are concluded. The
third installment of "The First
Century of the Republic," continuing
the review on Mechanical Progress,
and richly illustrated, is given.
These are by Edw. H. Knight, who
will contribute two more papers on
this branch of the main subject.
Sir Samuel Baker's recent book
"Ismailia," detailing his late expedi-
tion in Central Africa, furnishes
in review an interesting paper from
Mr. S. S. Conant, well worthy of
reading. A biographical sketch of
Geo. D. Prentiss of the "Courier-
Journal," by Junius Henry Brown,
accompanied by a striking portrait,
will be enjoyed. A Christmas
story, "Two Sketches" by Ruth
Dana, and "The Man who was like
Shakespeare," by William Black, the
author of "The Princess of Thule,"
are admirable. Virginia W. John-
son contributes "A Modern Loheng-
rin." A reproduction of Robert
Southey's story of "Three Bears"
will be specially enjoyed by the
children. It is beautifully illus-
trated. The story of a Gala Night
in St. Petersburg on the occasion of
the marriage of the Grand Duke Va-
l'dimir to the Grand Duchess Ma-
ria is told and pleasantly so by
T. W. Knox. Mr. Mason's serial "The
Rape of the Gamp" is concluded.
Emilio Castellar's fifteenth paper on
"The Republicans Movement in Eu-
rope," poems by R. H. Stoddard and
Nelly M. Hutchinson; Mr. Caris in
the Easy Chair; the Editor's Literary
and Scientific Records, and
various other papers will be enjoyed.
The Rev. S. B. Hale's "IM-
PROVED PIANOS, AND NEED-
HAM & SONS' SILVER
TONGUE, J. ESTY
& CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,
Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,
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PHILIP WERLEIN.
THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF

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82-84 BARBON STREET

Leeland University.
The Academic and Theological De-
partments of Leeland University, will be op-
ened, Providence permitting, in Common
street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans,
on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

THE PARADOX. Published every Tuesday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates: One copy, one transcript, 20c; 40c; 60c; 80c; 100c; 120c; 140c; 160c; 180c; 200c; 220c; 240c; 260c; 280c; 300c; 320c; 340c; 360c; 380c; 400c; 420c; 440c; 460c; 480c; 500c; 520c; 540c; 560c; 580c; 600c; 620c; 640c; 660c; 680c; 700c; 720c; 740c; 760c; 780c; 800c; 820c; 840c; 860c; 880c; 900c; 920c; 940c; 960c; 980c; 1000c; 1020c; 1040c; 1060c; 1080c; 1100c; 1120c; 1140c; 1160c; 1180c; 1200c; 1220c; 1240c; 1260c; 1280c; 1300c; 1320c; 1340c; 1360c; 1380c; 1400c; 1420c; 1440c; 1460c; 1480c; 1500c; 1520c; 1540c; 1560c; 1580c; 1600c; 1620c; 1640c; 1660c; 1680c; 1700c; 1720c; 1740c; 1760c; 1780c; 1800c; 1820c; 1840c; 1860c; 1880c; 1900c; 1920c; 1940c; 1960c; 1980c; 2000c; 2020c; 2040c; 2060c; 2080c; 2100c; 2120c; 2140c; 2160c; 2180c; 2200c; 2220c; 2240c; 2260c; 2280c; 2300c; 2320c; 2340c; 2360c; 2380c; 2400c; 2420c; 2440c; 2460c; 2480c; 2500c; 2520c; 2540c; 2560c; 2580c; 2600c; 2620c; 2640c; 2660c; 2680c; 2700c; 2720c; 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